

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

"HEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY."

PER WEEK SIX CENTS.
SINGLE NUMBER ONE CENT.

MAYSVILLE, MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1882.

Vol. 1. No. 47.

BLUEGRASS ROUTE.

Kentucky Central R. R.

THE MOST DESIRABLE ROUTE TO

CINCINNATI.

ONLY LINE RUNNING

FREE PARLOR CARS.

BETWEEN

LEXINGTON AND CINCINNATI

Time table in effect March 31, 1881.

Leave Lexington.....	7:30 a. m.	2:15 p. m.
Leave Maysville.....	5:45 a. m.	12:30 p. m.
Leave Paris.....	8:30 a. m.	3:05 p. m.
Leave Cynthiana.....	8:55 a. m.	3:30 p. m.
Leave Falmouth.....	10:00 a. m.	4:40 p. m.
Arr. Cincinnati.....	11:45 a. m.	6:30 p. m.
Leave Lexington.....	4:35 p. m.	
Arrive Maysville.....	8:15 p. m.	
Free Parlor Car leave Lexington at.....	2:15 p. m.	
Free Parlor Car leave Cincinnati at.....	2:00 p. m.	

Close connection made in Cincinnati for all points North, East and West. Special rates to all points. Ask the agent at the above named places for a time folder of "Blue Grass Route." Round trip tickets from Maysville and Lexington to Cincinnati sold at reduced rates.

For rates on household goods and Western tickets address CHAS. H. HASLETT, Gen'l Emigration Agt., Lexington, Ky. JAMES C. ERNST, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt.

TIME-TABLE

Covington, Flemingsburg and Pound Gap

RAILROAD.

Connecting with Trains on K. C. R. R.

Leave FLEMINGSBURG for Johnson Station:	
5:45 a. m. Cincinnati Express.	
8:15 a. m. Maysville Accommodation.	
3:25 p. m. Lexington.	
7:02 p. m. Maysville Express.	
Leave JOHNSON STATION for Flemingsburg on the arrival of Trains on the K. C. R. R.:	
8:23 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
9:45 a. m.	7:37 p. m.



Will be mailed free to all applicants, and to customers without ordering it. It contains five colored plates, 600 engravings, about 200 pages, and full descriptions, prices and directions for planting 1800 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Fruit Trees, etc., invaluable to all. Michigan grown seeds will be found more reliable for planting in the South than those grown in a warmer climate. We make a specialty of supplying Planters, Truckmen and Market Gardeners. Address, D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

HAVING sold to Mr. M. C. RUSSELL, a one-half interest in my stock of Groceries, Liquors, Seed, &c., the business will be carried on in the future in the name of

RICHARDSON & CO.

I desire all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to me either by account or note to call and make payment at their earliest convenience. In my absence Mr. M. C. Russell will pay out on my account or receive any money due me, aug25.

D. A. RICHARDSON.

A. SORRIES,

DEALER IN

GUNS, PISTOLS,

WALKING CANES, &c.

Also, REPAIRS Guns, Locks, Umbrellas, Parasols, Sewing Machines, &c., &c. Keys on hand and Made to Order. Stencil Cutting a Specialty. Second Street, bet. Market & Limestone Sts. MAYSVILLE, KY.

THE

DAILY BULLETIN.

Published every afternoon and delivered in this city, the suburbs and Aberdeen by our carriers, at 6 CENTS a week.

It is welcomed in the households of men of both political parties, for the reason that it is more of a newspaper than a political journal.

Its wide circulation therefore makes it a valuable vehicle for business announcements, which we respectfully invite to our columns.

Advertising Rates Low.

Liberal discount where advertisers use both the daily and weekly. For rates apply to

ROSSER & McCARTHY,

Publishers.

JOB WORK

Of all kinds neatly, promptly and cheaply done at the office of the DAILY BULLETIN.

The Bank of England.

The Bank of England is governed by a Board of Directors, a Governor and a Deputy Governor. The Board of Directors is, in fact, self-electing. The offices of Governor and Deputy Governor are given in rotation; the Deputy Governor always succeeds the Governor, and usually the oldest Director who has not been in office becomes Deputy Governor. It is usually about twenty years from the time of a man's first election that he arrives, as it is called, at the chair; accordingly Bank Directors, when first chosen by the board, are always young men. Some of the Directors retire annually, but by courtesy it is always the young ones; those who have passed the chair—that is, who have served the office of Governor—always remain; the young part of the board is the fluctuating part, and the old part is the permanent part. The elder members of the board—that is, those who have passed the chair—form a standing committee of indefinite powers—no precise description has ever been given of them; and this committee are called the Committee of Treasury. In the English sense, no "banker" has a chance of being a Bank Director. The mass of the Bank Directors are merchants of experience, employing a considerable capital in trades in which they have been brought up, and with which they are well acquainted. Many of them have information as to the present course of trade, and as to the character and wealth of merchants, which is most valuable, or, rather, is all but invaluable, to the bank. The Governor and Deputy Governor, who form the executive, change every two years. There are twenty-four Directors, a Governor and a Deputy Governor, making a court of twenty-six persons, and the court meets only once a week, and then but for a short time. The management of the entire public debt of Great Britain is in the hands of the bank, for which service it receives a compensation, which has from time to time varied in amount according to circumstances. Says Adam Smith: "She (the bank) acts not only as an ordinary bank, but as a great engine of state. She receives and pays the greater part of the annuities which are due to the creditors of the public; she circulates exchequer bills; she advances to the Government the annual amount of the land and malt taxes, which are frequently not paid till some years thereafter."

Cork.

Cork is the outer bark of a tree called cork oak, quercus suber, and once in every eight years the crop of cork is gathered from those trees. The cork is the outer bark, which, after the tree is four or five years old, makes a rapid growth and becomes very thick. While this outer bark is increasing a new bark forms on the inner side, and thus the Creator has provided a covering for the tree by the time the old bark shall become cracked and dry, and useless for further protection. It is just before the outer bark has reached this useless condition and while there is yet life and pliability left in it, that the workmen go forth and carefully separate it from the trees. This operation is performed during the summer months by cutting furrows in the bark, lengthwise, and making cuts crosswise, about forty inches apart; the bark is then beaten, in order to loosen it from the tissues beneath, after which it is piled off in square pieces. The bark is finally carted to the factory, where men and boys cut and turn it into the different shapes used for cork, bungs and such like. If the barking or peeling is carefully done, without hurting the new bark beneath, it does no injury to the tree, but is beneficial in removing what would eventually become an incumbrance.

The Habit of Saving.

Children who have a little money ought to practice saving something. Many boys and girls of to-day hardly know a higher use for any money that comes into their hands than spending it for some foolish thing as quickly as possible. To such a lesson in self-denial and economy is very important. As go the boy's pennies and dimes, so, very likely, will go the man's dollars and hundreds by and by. Without having the spirit of a miser, the person accustomed to save has more pleasure in laying up than a spendthrift ever knows.

The way to keep money is to earn it fairly and honestly. Money so obtained is pretty certain to abide with its possessor. But money that is inherited, or that in any way comes without a fair and just equivalent, is almost certain to go as it came. The young man who begins by saving a few dollars a month and thriftily increases his store—every coin being a representative of good, solid work, honestly and manfully done—stands a better chance to spend the last half of his life in affluence and comfort, than he who, in his haste to become rich, obtains money by dashing speculations, or the devious means which abound in the foggy region lying between fair dealing and actual fraud. Among the wisest and most thrifty men of wealth, the current proverb is, money goes as it comes. Let the young make a note of this, and see that their money comes fairly, that it may long abide with them.—Exchange.

Making Flowers of Soap-Bubbles.

A pretty experiment has been described by the well-known Belgian physicist, M. Plateau. He bends fine iron wire, so as to present the contour of a flower of six petals. The central ring to which the petals are attached is supported on a forking stem, which is stuck in a piece of wood. After oxidizing the wire slightly with weak nitric acid the flower is dipped in glyceric liquid so as to receive films in the petals and the central part. It is then turned up, placed on a table near a window and covered with a bell jar.

For a little at first it appears colorless, but soon a striking play of colors commences. In the experiment, M. Plateau describes, the flower continued showing modifications of color for ten hours, when dusk stopped observation. Next morning several petals had burst. The liquid used was of very mediocre quality. M. Plateau recommends preparation of the liquid thus: Dissolve a fresh piece of Marseilles soap, cut up into small pieces, in forty parts by weight of hot distilled water. Filter after cooling and mix thoroughly three volumes of the solution with two of Price's glycerine. The solution should be left at rest till all the air bubbles are gone.—London Times.

Creeping through a perforated stone for certain diseases was a Druidic rite.

FRANCE four years ago engraved upon her statute-book this law: "A man three times intoxicated shall forfeit his right to vote. He shall not hold an office under Government; he shall be disqualified from serving in the army."

Be not diverted from your duty by any idle reflections the silly world may make upon you, for their censurers are not in your power, and consequently should not be any part of your concern.

THERE is no necessity in nature for the alarming disasters so prevalent and the sudden deaths so common. A healthily constituted man or woman ought to wear bright until three score and ten.